Microsoft® Windows® 2000 and Microsoft® Exchange 2000 Server Terminology Primer

PT100
Version 2.0

From the Exchange 2000 Server Pre-emPt Series

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Document Vision / Scope

The purpose of this document is to clarify the terms and acronyms most commonly used within Microsoft® Windows® 2000 Active Directory and Microsoft® Exchange 2000 Server. Although this document is not intended to provide a complete listing of terms for these two products, the most common terms are explained for messaging system designers.

You can use this document as a primer before reading the other white papers in this series:

- PT101 – Deploying the Active Directory Connector
- PT102 – Exchange 2000 Server Directory Access and Integration with Windows 2000
- PT103 – Exchange 2000 Server Co-existence and Upgrades
- PT104 – Understanding Message Routing in Exchange 2000 Server
- PT105 - Understanding Exchange 2000 Server Storage Technology
- PT106 - Deploying Exchange 2000 Server Real-time Collaboration Services
- PT107 - Collaboration with Exchange 2000 Server

Note The information in this document is based on Microsoft Windows 2000 and Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Release Candidate 1.

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Windows 2000 and Active Directory - Acronyms and Terminology

Access Control Entry – ACE

An object such as a user or group that is present on an Access Control List.

Access Control List – ACL

A description of security permissions applied to an object, property, or resource. An ACL normally includes membership (ACEs) and the associated actions or manipulations that each member can perform on the item.

Active Directory

The Windows 2000 directory service. This replaces the Security Accounts Manager (SAM) in Microsoft® Windows® NT version 4.0. Active Directory consists of a forest, domain(s), organization units, containers, and objects. Different classes of objects can be represented within Active Directory including users, groups, computers, printers, and applications. The use of Active Directory is governed by its schema.

Active Directory Connector – ADC

The service that replicates information between the Exchange Server 5.5 directory and Active Directory. Replicated information includes mailboxes, custom recipients, and distribution lists. The ADC uses Connection Agreements to define individual configurations for replication. Two versions of the ADC exist; one for Windows 2000 and one for Exchange 2000. For more information, see “PT101 – Deploying the Active Directory Connector.”

Active Directory Services Interfaces – ADSI

A directory service abstraction interface that allows programming languages that are compatible with the Component Object Model (COM), such as Visual Basic, VBScript, JavaScript, C, and C++ to make common directory calls to an underlying directory service. ADSI providers include Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP), NDS, Bindery, and Windows NT (SAM). Programmers and system administrators normally use ADSI to automate or script the bulk manipulation of directory entries.

Collaboration Data Objects (CDO) for Windows 2000

A high-level application programming interface (API) that allows applications to programmatically access Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) and Network News Transfer Protocol (NNTP) protocol stacks on a computer running Windows 2000; for example, an automated mailer routine can e-mail Web pages containing reports to employees. CDO for Windows 2000 is included with the Windows 2000 operating system and its services are supplied from the CDOSYS.DLL file.

Connection Agreement

The configuration of information to be replicated using the ADC. This configuration information includes the servers that participate in the replication, which object classes (mailbox, custom recipient, distribution list user, contact, and group) to replicate, containers and organizational units to use for object placement, and the activity time schedule.

Contact

A non-security principal that represents a user outside of the organization. A contact will generally have an e-mail address, facilitating messaging between the local organization and the remote object. A contact is similar to a custom recipient in Exchange Server 5.5.

Domain controller

A server that can authenticate users for a domain. There must be at least one domain controller in each domain within the forest. Each domain controller holds a complete replica of the domain naming context that the server is in and a complete replica of the configuration and schema naming contexts for the forest. A domain controller can be promoted and demoted through the Dcpromo utility.

Domain mode

An Active Directory domain can be in either *mixed-mode* or *native-mode*. In mixed-mode, the domain is restricted to limitations (such as 40,000 objects) imposed by the Windows NT 4.0 domain model. However, Windows 2000 domain controllers and Windows NT 4.0 backup domain controllers can seamlessly co-exist within the domain without problems. Switching to native-mode, which is irreversible, allows the directory to scale up to millions of objects and overcome the constraints of the legacy SAM, but requires that all domain controllers be upgraded to Windows 2000. A domain in native-mode allows for rich group creation and nesting, which is advantageous to Exchange 2000.

Note that Windows NT 4.0 member servers can still exist within a native-mode domain. Additionally, clients do not have to be upgraded before the domain mode is switched.

Domain Name Services - DNS

A major standards-based protocol that allows clients and servers to resolve names into Internet Protocol (IP) addresses and vice versa. Windows 2000 extends this concept even further by supplying a Dynamic DNS (DDNS) service that enables clients and servers to automatically register themselves in the database without needing administrators to manually define records.

Domain tree

A collection of domains that have a contiguous namespace, such as *microsoft.com*, *dog.microsoft.com* and *cat.microsoft.com.* Domains within the forest that do not have the same hierarchical domain name are located in a different domain tree. A *disjoint namespace* is the term used to describe the relationship between different domain trees in the forest.

Enterprise

See *Forest.*

Forest (also known as enterprise)

A collection of domains and domain trees. The implicit name of the forest is the name of the first domain installed. All domain controllers within a forest share the same configuration and schema naming contexts. To join an existing forest, the Dcpromo utility is used. The first domain within the forest cannot be removed.

Global Catalog

A server that holds a complete replica of the configuration and schema naming contexts for the forest, a complete replica of the domain naming context in which the server is installed, and a partial replica of all other domains in the forest. The Global Catalog knows about every object in the forest and has representations for them in its directory, however, it may not know about all attributes (such as job title and physical address) for objects in other domains. The attributes that are tagged for replication to the Global Catalog are assigned through the Active Directory Schema Manager Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in. There is only one *policy* for Global Catalog attribute replication in the forest. A Global Catalog will listen on port 3268 for LDAP queries (that are global to the forest), and port 389, which standard domain controllers use (for local domain queries).

A domain controller can be made into a Global Catalog (and vice versa) by selecting or deselecting a check box in the Active Directory Sites and Services MMC snap-in.

Group

An object defined in Active Directory that contains members of other objects such as users, contacts, and possibly other groups. A group may be of type *distribution* or *security* depending on the requirement, and have a scope of either local, domain, or universal. This is similar to a distribution list in Exchange Server 5.5. For more information, see “PT102 – Exchange 2000 Directory Access and Integration with Windows 2000.”

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol – LDAP

A standards-based protocol that can be used to interact with conformant directory services. LDAP version 2.0 allows for reading the contents of a directory database, whereas LDAP version 3.0 (defined under RFC2251) allows users and applications to both read and write to a directory database.

LDAP was developed by Tim Howes and the University of Michigan.

Naming context

A self-contained section of a directory hierarchy that has its own properties, such as replication configuration and permissions structure. Active Directory includes the domain, configuration, and schema naming contexts. Exchange Server 5.5 also uses naming contexts; Organization, Address Book Views, Site, Configuration, and Schema.

Namespace

A logical collection of resources that can be managed as a single unit. Within Active Directory, a domain defines a namespace.

Schema

The metadata (data about data) that describes the use of objects within a given structure. In Active Directory, the schema governs the type of objects that can exist and the mandatory and optional attributes of each object. Windows 2000 Active Directory has an extensible schema that allows third-parties to create their own object classes.

Schemas also exist for other components such as the message transfer agent and information store in Exchange Server.

Security principal

A user who can log on to a domain and have access to network resources. In Active Directory, a user object is a security principal.

A non-security principal is an object represented in Active Directory that cannot access resources within the enterprise.

Site

A collection of IP subnets. All computers that are in the same site have high-speed connectivity—local area network (LAN) speeds—with one another. Unlike an Exchange site, an Active Directory site does not include a unit of namespace; for example, multiple sites may exist within a single domain, and conversely, a single site may span multiple domains.

User

In Active Directory, this is a security principal (a user who can log on to the domain). A user may have an e-mail address and/or an Exchange mailbox, making the object mail-enabled and/or mailbox-enabled, respectively.

User Principal Name – UPN

A multi-valued attribute of each user object that the system administrator can set. A UPN allows the underlying domain structure and complexity to be hidden from users; for example, although 50 domains may exist within a forest, users would seamlessly log on as if they were in the same domain. For consistency purposes, system administrators can make the UPN and users' SMTP address the same.

A user can log on to Active Directory through a number of different methods:

a. By specifying the user name and domain name
b. By using the convention of *username@domain-name* in the user box
c. By using his or her UPN, such as pbowden@microsoft.com

ActiveX Data Objects – ADO

A programming layer built on top of OLE DB that allows high-level programming languages such as Visual Basic and VBScript to access an underlying data store through a common query language. In this instance, a data store can be Active Directory, the Exchange 2000 store, or a SQL database.

Active Directory Connector – ADC

The service that replicates information between the Exchange Server 5.5 directory and Active Directory. Replicated objects include mailboxes, custom recipients, distribution lists, and site configuration information. ADC uses Connection Agreements (CAs) to define individual configurations for replication. The Exchange 2000 ADC is also used to allow Exchange 5.*x* and Exchange 2000 servers to coexist within the same Exchange site.

Note that two versions of the ADC exist; one for Windows 2000 and one for Exchange 2000. For more information, see “PT101 – Deploying the Active Directory Connector.”

Administration group

A collection of Exchange 2000 servers than can be administered as a single unit. An administration group can include zero or more policies, routing groups, public folder trees, monitors, servers, conferencing services, and chat networks. When security settings (permissions) are applied to an administration group, all child objects in the DS tree inherit the same Access Control Lists (ACLs) as the administration group node. Note that an administration group does not define the routing topology for messages; this is handled by routing groups.

Bridgehead

A nominated server that acts as a message transfer point between Exchange 2000 routing groups. This term can also refer to the computer hosting a directory replication connector.

Collaboration Data Objects 1.21 – CDO 1.21 (also known as Active Messaging and OLE Messaging)

An application programming interface (API) that allows users and applications to access data objects within an Exchange server. CDO defines the concept of different object classes including messages (**IPM.Note**), posts (**IPM.Post**), appointments (**IPM.Appointment**), and tasks (**IPM.Task**). Message stores and folder hierarchies can also be manipulated through CDO 1.21

CDO 1.21 is included with Exchange Server 5.5 and its services are supplied from the CDO.DLL file.

Collaboration Data Objects (CDO) for Windows 2000

CDO for Windows 2000 is defined in the Windows 2000 section earlier in this document.

Collaboration Data Objects (CDO) for Exchange 2000

An API that is a superset of CDO for Windows 2000. In addition to gaining programmatic access to the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) and Network News Transfer Protocol (NNTP) stacks, CDO for Exchange 2000 provides support for the creation and manipulation of message items, appointments, and contact cards.

CDO for Exchange 2000 is included with Exchange 2000 and its services are supplied from the CDOEX.DLL file.

CDO for System Management (formerly known as Exchange Management Objects – EMO)

An API that allows administrators to programmatically access management information on an Exchange 2000 server, including databases and mailboxes. Services are supplied out of EMO.DLL file.

Conferencing Management Service - CMS

The network service that coordinates the booking of virtual resources for online meetings in the Exchange Conference Service. Each site (not domain) normally has an active Conferencing Management Service to allow fast connection for data conferencing users.

Conference Technology Provider - CTP

A provider of data conferencing services such as real-time video, audio, and telephony integration.

Configuration Connection Agreement - ConfigCA

A special Connection Agreement implemented as part of the Active Directory Connector that replicates configuration naming context data from downlevel Exchange 5.*x* sites to administration groups in Active Directory and vice versa. ConfigCAs work in conjunction with the Site Replication Service.

Connection Agreement

The configuration of information to replicate using the Active Directory Connector. Configuration information includes the servers that participate in the replication; which object classes (mailbox, custom recipient, distribution list and user, contact, and group) to replicate; containers and organization units to use for object placement; and the activity time schedule.

Distributed Authoring and Versioning – DAV (also known as HTTP-DAV and Web-DAV)

An extension to the Hypertext Transfer Protocol 1.1 (HTTP/1.1) that allows for the manipulation (readinf and writing) of objects and attributes on a Web server. Exchange 2000 natively supports WebDAV. Although not specifically designed for the purpose, DAV allows for the control of data using a filing system-like protocol. DAV commands include **Lock**, **Unlock**, **Propfind** and **Proppatch**. For more information, see “PT105 – Understanding Exchange 2000 Storage Technology.”

DSAccess

The Exchange 2000 component that provides directory lookup services for components such as SMTP, Message Transfer Agent (MTA), and the store. Client requests use the DSProxy service for directory access. For more information, see “PT102 – Exchange 2000 Directory Access and Integration with Windows 2000.”

DSProxy

The Exchange 2000 component that can proxy (and refer) Messaging Application Programming Interface (MAPI) DS requests from Outlook clients to Active Directory for Address Book lookup and name resolution. For more information, see “PT102 – Exchange 2000 Directory Access and Integration with Windows 2000.”

Epoxy

See *EXIPC*

Event sink

A piece of code that is activated by a defined trigger, such as the reception of a new message. The code is normally written in any COM-compatible programming language such as Visual Basic, VBScript, JavaScript, C, or C++. Exchange 2000 supports the following event sinks:

- transport
- protocol
- store

Event sinks on the store can be synchronous (code executes as the event is triggered) or asynchronous (code executes sometime after the event).

Exchange Conferencing Services - ECS

A service that allows users to meet in virtual rooms on the Exchange server. Exchange Conferencing Services defines the use of a Conferencing Management Service to coordinate the room bookings and a T.120 Multipoint Control Unit (MCU) for the actual connection of clients to a conferencing session.

Exchange Virtual Server – EVS

When clustering, you allocate different resources (such as Storage Groups) to an EVS. Upon node failure, an EVS can be moved from the failed node to one of the remaining nodes.

EXIPC (formerly known as Epoxy)

A queuing layer that allows the IIS and store processes (Inetinfo.exe and Store.exe) to shuttle data back and forth very quickly. This is required to achieve the best possible performance between the protocols and database services on an Exchange 2000 server. Conventional applications require the processor to switch contexts when transferring data between two processes.

Exchange Server 5.5 incorporated protocols such as NNTP, Post Office Protocol 3 (POP3), and Internet Messaging Access Protocol (IMAP) directly into the Store.exe process, so data transfer was very efficient. The Exchange 2000 architecture separates the protocols from the database for ease of management and to support future architectures.

Extensible Storage Engine – ESE (also known as JET)

Formerly known as JET, the ESE is a method that defines a very low-level API to the underlying database structures in Exchange Server. Other databases, such as the Active Directory database (Ntds.dit), also use ESE. Exchange 2000 uses ESE98, whereas Exchange 5.5 and Active Directory use the older ESE97 interface.

Front-end/back-end

An Exchange 2000 configuration in which clients access a bank of protocol servers (the front-end) for collaboration information, and these in-turn, communicate with the data stores on separate servers (the back-end) to retrieve the physical data. A front-end/back-end configuration allows for a scalable, single point of contact for all Exchange-related data.

Hosted organization (also known as virtual server, virtual machine, virtual organization)

A collection of Exchange services including, but not limited to virtual servers (that is, instances of Internet Message Access Protocol 4 (IMAP4), SMTP, POP3, NNTP, HTTP, RVP), storage space, and real-time collaboration facilities that exist to serve the needs of a single company. A hosted organization is normally used by Internet Service Providers to

host multiple companies on the same physical computer. However, a hosted organization is not limited to a single Exchange 2000 server.

HTTP-DAV

See *Distributed Authoring and Versioning*.

Installable Filing System - IFS

See *Web Store*

Instant Messaging - IM

The Exchange 2000 service that allows for real-time messaging and collaboration between users. Clients generally use the MSN Messenger client to log on to Instant Messaging and subscribe to other users. For more information, see “PT106 – Deploying Real-Time Collaboration Services in Exchange 2000.”

Instant Messaging Presence Protocol – IMPP

The standards-based protocol clients use to interact with an Instant Messaging server. IMPP is being developed by leading vendors, including Microsoft and Lotus. The Instant Messaging service in Exchange 2000 uses a Microsoft published protocol called RVP while IMPP is being ratified.

Internet Messaging Access Protocol version 4 – IMAP4

A standard-based protocol for accessing mailbox information. IMAP4 is considered to be more advanced than POP3 because it supports basic online capabilities and access to folders other than the Inbox. Exchange Server 5.x and Exchange 2000 both support IMAP4.

Joint Engine Technology – JET

Defines the low-level access to underlying database structures in Exchange Server 4.0 and 5.0. JET was superceded with ESE in Exchange Server 5.5 and Exchange 2000 .

Link State Algorithm - LSA

The algorithm used to propagate routing status information between Exchange 2000 servers. Based on “Dijkstra’s algorithm”, link state information is transferred between routing groups using the X-LINK2STATE command verb over SMTP and within a routing group using a Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) connection to port 691.

Mail-based replication - MBR

A mechanism to replicate directory information through a messaging transport. This term applies to Exchange 5.*x* inter-site directory replication, and additionally, Active Directory replication through SMTP.

MDB

An instance of a database implemented in Exchange server. A single MDB is normally identified as being public or private depending on the type of data that it stores. A single Exchange 2000 server can accommodate up to 24 active MDBs.

Message Transfer Agent – MTA

The component in all versions of Exchange Server that transfers messages between servers using the X.400 protocol.

Messaging Application Programming Interface – MAPI

The API that is used by Microsoft messaging applications such as Outlook to access collaboration data. MAPI, or more specifically, MAPI Remote Procedure Calls (RPC), is also used as the transport protocol between Outlook clients and Exchange servers.

Metabase

A store that contains metadata such as that used by IIS to obtain its configuration data. The metabase can be viewed through utilities such as Metaedit.

Metabase update service

A component in Exchange 2000 that reads data from Active Directory and transposes it into the local IIS metabase. The metabase update service allows the administrator to make remote configuration changes to virtual servers without a permanent connection to each system.

Metadata

Data about data. In relation to Exchange, this term can be used in the context of Active Directory, but can also be used to describe the structure within the store or the MTA.

Mixed-vintage site (also known as "PtOz")

An Exchange 5.*x* site that also contains Exchange 2000 servers.

Multipoint Control Unit – MCU

A reference to the T.120 protocol that allows clients to connect to data conferencing sessions. MCUs can communicate with each other to transfer conferencing information.

Name Service Provider Interface – NSPI

Part of the DSProxy process that can accept Outlook client directory requests and pass them to an address book provider.

Network News Transfer Protocol – NNTP

A standards-based protocol that includes simple command verbs to transfer USENET messages between clients and servers, and between servers. NNTP uses Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) port 119.

OLE DB

An API that allows low-level programming languages such as C and C++ to access dissimilar data stores through a common query language. OLE DB is seen as the replacement for Open Database Connectivity (ODBC). Data stores such as those in Exchange 2000 and SQL Server allow for OLE DB access, which makes application development easier and faster.

High-level programming languages such as Visual Basic can use ADO to issue queries through OLE DB.

Outlook Web Access

The Web browser interface to Exchange Server mailbox and public folder data. The Outlook Web Access client in Exchange Server 5.*x* uses Active Server Pages to render collaboration data into HTML, whereas the Outlook Web Access Client in Exchange 2000 uses native access to the store.

Policy

A collection of configuration settings that can be applied to objects of the same class in Active Directory. In relation to Exchange 2000, this may include mailbox thresholds and deleted item retention.

Post Office Protocol version 3 – POP3

A standards-based protocol for simple access to Inbox data. All versions of Exchange server except version 4.0 support POP3. POP3 uses TCP/IP port 110 for client to server access.

Protocol farm

A collection of virtual servers that are used as the primary connection point for users in an organization. The farm abstracts the connection protocols from the location of the back-end data, which allows users to access information without having to know its physical location.

Public folder tree (also known as public folder root and top level hierarchy – TLH)

A collection of public folders created under the same hierarchical namespace. Previous releases of Exchange server used only a single tree (called: All Public Folders), whereas multiple trees can be defined in Exchange 2000. Each tree is a unit of hierarchy replication and can be replicated to one or more Public MDBs. A Public MDB can host only one tree. MAPI clients such as Outlook can only access a single tree called *All Public Folders*, whereas other clients such as a Web browser or a networking client using the Web Store can access any tree that is defined.

Recipient Update Service – RUS

This is part of the Exchange System Attendant and is responsible for keeping Address Lists up-to-date and creating proxy addresses for users.

Remote Procedure Calls – RPC

A reliable synchronous protocol that transfers data between clients and servers, and between servers. Outlook clients use MAPI RPC for accessing mailboxes and public folders, and Exchange 2000 servers communicate with the Exchange Server 5.x MTA using RPC (in a mixed-vintage organization).

Resource

In real-time collaboration, a user object in Active Directory that represents a facility. A resource is used by Outlook users for booking meetings and data conferences. Resources are stored in the “System \ Exchange” Organization Unit in the Active Directory.

Routing group

A collection of Exchange 2000 servers that can transfer messaging data to one another in a single-hop without going through a bridgehead. In general, Exchange servers within a single routing group have high-bandwidth, resilient network links between each other.

Additionally, a routing group defines the boundary for public folder access.

Routing Group Connector - RGC

A connector in Exchange 2000 that connects routing groups to one another. An RGC is uni-directional and can have separate configuration properties (such as allowable message types over the connection). Routing Group Connectors use the concept of local and remote bridgeheads to dictate which servers in the routing groups can communicate over the link. The underlying message transport for an RGC is either SMTP or RPC and it uses link state information to route messages efficiently.

Routing service

A component in Exchange 2000 that builds link state information.

RVP (Note that this name is preliminary)

The Microsoft published protocol that is used between the MSN Messenger service and the Instant Messaging server that is implemented on Exchange 2000. RVP uses an extended subset of HTTP-DAV with an Extensible Markup Language (XML) payload to send subscriptions and notifications between Instant Messaging clients and servers.

Schema

The metadata (data about data) that describes how objects are used within a given structure. In relation to Exchange, this term may be used in the context of Active Directory, but it can also be used to describe the structure within the store or the MTA.

Simple Message Transfer Protocol – SMTP

A major standards-based protocol that allows for the transfer of messages between different messaging servers. SMTP is defined under RFC821 and uses simple command verbs to facilitate message transport over TCP/IP port 25.

Sink

See *Event Sink*.

Site Consistency Checker – SCC (also known as the SKCC)

The updated version of the Exchange Server 5.5 Knowledge Consistency Checker (KCC) that works in conjunction with (and is part of) the Exchange Site Replication Service to ensure that knowledge consistency of sites, administration groups and Active Directory domains is maintained when interoperating between Exchange 2000 and Exchange 5.5. When changes are detected in either environment, the SCC may create new Connection Agreements (disabled) for the ADC.

Site Replication Service - SRS

A directory service (similar to the directory used in Exchange Server 5.5) implemented in Exchange 2000 to allow the integration with downstream Exchange 5.*x* sites using both RPC and mail-based replication. The SRS works in conjunction with the Active Directory Connector to provide replication services from Active Directory to the Exchange 5.*x* Directory Service.

Storage group

A collection of Exchange databases on an Exchange 2000 server that share the same ESE instance and transaction log. Individual databases within a storage group can be mounted and dismounted. Each Exchange 2000 server can architecturally host up to 16 storage groups, although only 4 can be defined through the Exchange System Manager.

Store

The generic name given to the storage subsystem on an Exchange server. This term is used interchangeably to describe the Store.exe process and Exchange databases.

System attendant

One of the core Exchange 2000 services that performs miscellaneous functions (usually related to directory information) such as generation of address lists, offline Address Books, and directory lookup facilities.

T.120

A standards-based protocol used with Exchange Data Conferencing. Clients such as Microsoft NetMeeting are T.120 compatible.

Virtual root

A shortcut pointer to a physical storage location. Virtual roots are normally defined to allow users and applications to connect with a short ”friendly” path instead of navigating a complex hierarchy.

Internet Information Server (IIS) uses the concept of virtual roots to expose resources provided by a Web Server.

Virtual server

An instance of any service type normally implemented in IIS. For example, a virtual server can be an instance of:

- FTP
- IMAP
- Instant Messaging (RVP)
- HTTP
- NNTP
- POP
- SMTP

An Exchange 2000 server can host multiple virtual servers of the same type on each computer. Each virtual server can have its own configuration properties, such as bound IP addresses, port number, and authentication type.

Web-DAV

See *Distributed Authoring and Versioning*.

Web Store

The database architecture in Exchange 2000. Previous releases of Exchange only exposed data such as public folders through MAPI, whereas Exchange 2000 exposes all of its data through MAPI, HTTP, OLE DB and Win32 layers.

This means that an object stored in a public folder can be retrieved and manipulated through a Web browser or a standard client with a network redirector. The Exchange 2000 store exposes itself to the operating system as an installable filing system, which means that the underlying data can be accessed through a drive letter, and in turn, this drive and its folders can be shared via a universal naming convention (UNC) path to allow other clients to connect to the data.